# LETTER

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#### PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Occasion'd by the

Falling away of the Clergy

FROM THE Paulisus, John

Doctrines of the Reformation.

That ye should earnestly contend for the Faith, which was once delivered unto the Saints, Jude ver. 3.



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People of England, &c.

Gentlemen and Brethren,



Point of great Importance, that can sufficiently justify so general

an Address as this, which is laid before you. You will say, likewise, an Author should seriously weigh the Liberty he takes upon him, of presuming to impeach the

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present State of doctrinal Preaching in the Church. These Things bave been well consider'd.

Since the Rights, or rather the Necessities of Mankind, in the Assair of Salvation, do call for some Remark on this Head; and nothing ought to deter either Tous or Manking or mentertaining and advancing Truth; I shall endeavour to execute what I have judg'd necessary on the present Occasion, with the strictest Impartiality and Justice.

That the Cause of Religion has declined for many Years, every Person appears sensible. Amongst the various Reasons assign'd for it, I happen to think, many false Ones have been started, but the prince

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my Apprehension, the establish'd Ministers have suffer'd the Cause to die in their own Hands: By departing from the Old Method of Preaching, for the sake of a dangerous Politeness; and surther, by departing from their first and original Tenets; which has given Countenance to what is called Natural Religion, in such a Measure, as to shut out Reveal'd Religion, and supersede the Gospel.

It will be found, by a diligent Observer, that there are not only Fashions of the World, but it may be seen there have been Fashions of Religion, unhappily led up by those Persons, who should be supposed, in this Point, never to vary.

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Religion, from several Incidents which I shall touch upon in these Papers, is become a new Thing. It is in vain to cry out against Desists and Insidels, when the Protestant Watchmen have deserted their Post, and themselves have open'd the Gap to the Enemy.

This Consequence could not but follow, and, I dare say, was discern'd by serious Persons a Century ago, when Ministers take upon them to leave the Bible, and, rather than with that, are delighted in the curious Fields of Learning, Oratory, Pomp, and Power Learning and Oratory, it must be own'd, are arriv'd at great Persection; but our true Old Divinity is gone. Amidst these splendid Trisses,

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Trifles, the Gospel is really lost. I shall set this Matter in a sull Light, by opening two material Articles.

First, The Method of obtaining Heaven. And,

Secondly, Man's Power in himself, or not Power, to be virtuous.

It was an universal Belief amongst Protestants at the Reformation, and the Pulpit knew no other Language, that Faith only is the genuine Method of Salvation: Not Faith and Works together, or Works more properly, as hath been held forth within seventy or eighty Years last past. This latter Way, indeed, is no Way at all; rightly

consider'd, it carries with it a Contradiction to it self. For if Works are join'd to Faith, not as Proofs of Faith, but as Means together, or rather the principal Means of Salvation, as now our Pulpits do almost universally represent; the Matter is refolv'd finally into Works merely, and not Faith. This Notion, in Effect, excludes Christ. There cannot be a mix'd Way to Acceptance: It must be by Christ wholly, or our felves wholly; not our felves in Part, and Christ in Part, with a View to make up our De-Indeed, fuch a Notion carries a plaufible Appearance at first View; but the Truth is a Stranger to it: The Reformation discern'd better; and the Scripture, where it principally treats this Subject, I mean

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mean St. Paul's Epistles, declares otherwise. If by Grace (that is, by God's free Favour through Christ, Election to Life arises) then is it no more of Works; otherwise Grace is no more Grace. But if it be of Works, then is it no more Grace; otherwise Work is no more Work.

The Place of Works in a Christian Man's Salvation, is, that they are Marks and Proofs of Faith. They are Signs of Justification; not the Cause or Motive of Justification, in any Measure. Christ's Works, which alone were perfect in their Kind, are, with God, that Motive entirely. Morality, and Piety of Conversation, may, and ought to be recommended in Sermons,

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mons, as whereby a Christian should demonstrate his Faith; but, at prefent, they are generally recommended upon a different Foot, Mankind are led to understand, and apprehend, that they are prin cipally to be fav'd by Repentance, and other moral Endeavours. These Things are good; but in a wrong View they are ruinous. A View undefign'd by the new Dif pensation. This is not to preach the Gospel. It is Moses still, the Rod of the Moral Law, still held over Men; which, in the End, can do no other than condemn This may be called a bringing back the old Dispensation, a reviving Sin and Misery, provided Persons go to the Issue of the Ar gument. Whereas, Christ was the End

End of the Law, the complete Fulfiller of it, for Rightcousness to them who believe. No Man contributes, properly the least Grain to his own Salvation.

If we read Luther's Sermons, Calvin's Institutions, or any of the old Doctors of the Reformation, we find fuch their invariable Language. This Language yielded real Incouragement to an Audience: It convey'd no confus'd, but a distinct Idea. In brief; this renders Salvation a practicable Matter, which modern Preaching makes a Thing impracticable. The Nature of our Case calls for so much, we one so much to the Glory of the Gospel.

I know the Precaution of the Pulpit raises many Objections against such a Language: But it is not for Man to form Schemes of Salvation. Scripture certainly is wifest, and generally, Antiquity is wiser than modern Times, in these Matters.

There appear to me many Reafons why Faith only can obtain Sal-Some I will mention. vation. God is pure beyond all Imagination or Thought. The best Livers are imperfect in their best Performan-The Meffiah, by his perso. nal Virtue, fulfilled the moral Law perfectly, instead of fallen, and still corrupted Man. By a Cloathing form'd out of his Righteousness,

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Man may be faved indeed. Now upon this Prospect human Nature receives proper Incouragement, and exerts readily its moral Endeavours upon a Foot of Gratitude, upon a Foot of Thankfulness, upon a Foot of glorifying God before Men. The Salvation of a Christian is already effected, is already finish'd, if at all, by Jesus Christ, even before Mens Works were wrought, or themselves born into the World.

This Affertion may found oddly at present (there having been a Disuse of such Doctrines, and contrary Notions, now introduced, for many Years) but the Church Articles hold out this Sense: And, perhaps, in some suture Time, it may

may become customary, and acceptable again.

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Who would imagine, if he only hears Discourses in the Church of ENGLAND, and takes the Matter implicitly, that there is some Ar. ticle constantly in the Common Prayer Book, expresly contrary to what engages the Person in the Pulpit? Who would imagine ( am forry to fay these Things) that many Clergymen subscribe to the Thirty Nine Articles, and profes to believe them before the People, at Admission into a Living, yet secretly disbelieve the very Chie of them, and preach against them all their Lives? I call that disbe lieving, when Persons deny a ge A Cafe nuine and obvious Sense. which

which affords no large Proof of that Integrity and Honesty, which ought to be expected at such Hands. A Case which merits to be consider'd, and which may justly teach the Laity Precaution and Care, in a View which so highly concerns them.

The eleventh Article of the Church of England.

Of the Justification of Man.

We are accounted righteous before God, only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own Works or Deservings. Wherefore, that we are justified by Faith only, is a most wholsome Doctrine, and very sull of Com-

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Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification.

It appears hence, that Faith and Works together, and with some Preachers Works only, as now a-days generally urged, is a remarkable Variation from the supposed Standard of Doctrine. The Method of urging Salvation upon the modern Sort, is vain and delusive. The other will bear the Test, and yields Satisfaction to the intelligent and serious Christian.

Sense with this eleventh Article, are most of the old Books which filled the Press an hundred and sifty Years after the Reformation.

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Of this Kind are feveral large Folio's (though defaced and neglected) still appearing in our Parish Churches. These Monuments of Truth, and Antiquity, for the most Part are, Fox's Martyrology, in three Volumes, Bishop Jewel's Apology, Erasmus's Paraphrase on the New Testament: These, with the Book of Homilies (which, by the Way, are excellent Compositions) are all upon the Plan, and in the Sense I am here reasoning for the Revival of. In my humble Opinion, till the Use, at least the Sense of these Writings, is restor'd, there will be no substantial Preaching, nor real Morality, either amongst Clergy or Laity.

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The Second material Point I shall instance, wherein the Clergy have fallen away, both from the Doctors of the Reformation, and their own Articles, is, the ascribing to Man a Power of being virtuous, by the Strength of his own Reason and Free-Will.

Luther, Calvin, and most Part of the Doctors, who had the Province of Writing and Preaching, at and presently after the Resormation, declared entirely against such Power: So does the Article I shall now subjoin.

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The tenth Article of the Church of ENGLAND.

#### Of Free-Will.

The Condition of Man after the Fall of Adam, is such, that he cannot turn and prepare bimself by bis own natural Strength, and good Works, to Faith and calling upon God: Wherefore we have no Power to do good Works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the Grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good Will, and working with us when we have that good Will.

It is observable, since the Time of Archbishop Laud, the Clergy have taken up a different Language. From their Manner of speaking C 2

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on this Subject (I always mean as to the Main, and Drift of it) an Audience is led to apprehend, that every Person may be converted, and come into Belief, and into Virtue, by the Use of his Faculties and Reason: By which Representa tion, the Doctrine of Supernatural Affistance has been exploded, and is look'd upon as little better than Cant and Enthusiasm. Indeed under this artful Term, most of the old Doctrines have fuffer'd and been obliged to betake them felves into Corners and Obscurity: Yet, in my humble Opinion, there can be no other real Foundation of true Religion. For, if human Nature, by virtue of Free-Wil (which no Protestant ever deny'd fo far as it can go) has an Ability

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or Possibility, of believing, and of being virtuous, let the Upholders of the new System render a Reafon why Mankind is not more believing, and more virtuous than in Fact we find them to be. In Case it be here said, some Persons will not use Reason, I ask again, must there not be a Cause of this unhappy Turn in the Mind? Must not the Cause be some secret Corruption in the Condition of Nature?

Most Persons do think, indeed, that they have Strength to Know-ledge, and to practise, when they please to exert it: Alas! a Piece of Self-Flattery, which proceeds from this very Corruption, and is a Part of it. I apprehend, according to the

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we may affirm, that it hath Freedom to some Degree, but not to such a Degree as to reach real Virtue, and true Light, without a new and extraordinary Affistance. It has Freedom enough to condemn it, for Folly and Immorality; but not so much as whereby to render it self acceptable to the surpreme Being. We have all a Will that is free, but not a Will that is good.

A Neglect of this Confideration has render'd modern Sermons of a Kind with the Lectures of Seneca or Epictetus. They are moral Essays, and that without real Foundation. Here we may justly date that Passion for Natural Reli-

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gion which has amus'd the World of late Years. 'Tis true, the Clergy, though they allow and hold this Notion, yet they join Reveal'd Religion with it. Herein, as feems to me, lies a great Error, just the Error which I before mention'd, of holding Faith and Works together. If Natural Religion exists, which the Clergy do evidently allow, will it not follow, according to the Deists, that Reveal'd Religion is a Matter unnecessary? If Reveal'd Religion is unnecessary, as it must be, if the other is possibly sufficient, I own I cannot well see how theall-wife Being, who does nothing in vain, can be supposed to have made it. So that in Case Deism is the Crime of the Age, it involves not the C\_ns's, the T\_ls only, but the

the Confequence unexpectly reaches much farther: Nay, the Former are more confiftent in their Pretenfions, than fome other Persons, In my humble Opinion, the Clergy are palpably in the wrong, in holding two Pretenfions, which mutually overthrow one another, I cannot but think, that Natural Religion ought absolutely to be deny'd. Yet, far be it from us to cramp the divine Mercy, or Fa-In Heathen Countries, and vour. under States where the Gospel never reach'd, the supreme Being can communicate the supernatural Affistance, of which I am speak ing, if he pleases, to particular Men.

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Against any Power of this Kind in Nature, the Scripture, as well as the Article I have quoted, appears express. The natural Man discerneth not the Things which be of God. Except a Man be born again, be cannot see the Kingdom of God; that is, he cannot be a real Member of the Church of Christ here, nor an Inheritor of that Happiness which will be hereaster. No Man can come to me, except the Father who hath sent me draw him.

Towards making and forming a Christian, if Supernatural Assistance of the divine Spirit was necessary at the Beginning of the Gospel, I do not see what should render it less necessary at any Time since;

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nor why it may not be expected nom, but that Persons want Faith. Human Learning, and human Wisdom, have rashly and vainly usurped the Place of it.

It is observable, these Old Principles are still to be found amongst Diffenters, in a good Measure; which, I fear, may be Part of the Reason why the Clergy have drop'd the Use of them.

In regard these Doctrines were the Principles and Language of the Dissenters, and others, who follow'd the Standard of the Parliament against King CHARLES the First; though they were not the particular Motives of the War, nor could contract any just Blame

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from the unhappy Issue of that War; yet, at the Restoration of King CHARLES the Second, the Refentment which took Place against the Persons of the Dissenters, and ran high, I apprehend, led the Church Clergy, not only to be angry with the Men, but to forfake their Principles too, though right and innocent in themselves, and afore-time held in common amongst all Protestants. This appears, in my Opinion, the Beginning of Natural Religion, and Moral Preaching. Every Thing besides began to be branded with the odious Term of Enthusiasm, and Hypocrify. Hence Mankind lost Sight of former Principles; and a new Plan of Preaching found Applause, from that Time to the D 2 present.

Language of Preaching, no Doubt cannot bear a just Vindication. It was a running into Extremes, which 'tis high Time to rectify and adjust I am not here infinuating any Apology for Principles which tend to Resistance of the supreme Power only for the Revival of such Principles which are essentially Protestant, and uncontestable.

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The unhappy Mistake, which Naturalists fell into, has, by Digrees, affected the Taste of Markind. All Manner of old Writing are now disdain'd. The Sermon of Luther, the Sermons of Latina and Ridley, would, at present, for little Quarter amongst us. I such Discourses have the only to

Recommendations to Esteem; they are sounded in Truth, and have good Sense at the Bottom.

Perhaps nothing but Use and Custom renders the various Manner of Persons Writings either displeafing to us, or pleafing. In any Kind of Philosophy give me a new Writer, in Religion give me an old Writer. In this Case, no Man baving drank old Wine, straightmay desireth new; for he saith, the old is better. Experience declares against modern Divinity: That is, it has no proper Substance in it, to influence the Actions of Mankind. 'Tis impossible it should. It wants Power, it wants the indispensable Assistance and Strength of the Holy Scripture. If I am not mistaken, Luther

ther was wont to wish there was no Book in the World bende the Bible. Perhaps many Persons begin to be of the same Opinion.

Happy would it be for the Protestant World, would all Men hold their grand Principles conststently. The Reformers declar'd the Scriptures a Sufficient Rule of Faith, and Manners; and yet, how largely have after Times taken upon them to add! how unaccountably, if we observe seriously the Bulk of some national Establishments! But be this as it may be: Doubtless the Ministers of our Establishment ought not to hold the Parts of that Establishment fast and loofe. This will admit no Apology. If the Church be a Congregation of

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of faithful Men (as our Establishment affirms) where the pure Word of God is preach'd, &c. let the pure Word be preach'd: Otherwise, according to Acknowledgment, it is not a Church.

I do not say the Clergy have advanced any Branches of Popish Corruption. Popery seems not now the Danger, let Reverend Politicians give themselves what Airs they please, our Danger is, no real Religion at all.

In the mean Time, fince a Famine of the Word, as the Prophet expresses it, prevails in the Land, every private Christian has a Right, and, I am forry to say so, has a Necessity, in my Apprehension, to seek

feek bis Bread in desolate Places. The Laity has a Right to hear the Truth, and, instead of vain and barren Amusement, to reap true Edification and Knowledge, WHERE-EVER THEY CAN FIND IT. The fame Rule will hold in any future Time, should Corrup tion as to Fundamentals, ever happen again. Suffer in your felves no ridiculous Terrors, or false No tions about Church Communion. All real Christians, go where they will, are of one Communion. The Christian Church does not properly confist of Persons, form'd under this or that Model of Worship; but of particular Persons, out of infinite Churches. If the Doctrines of the Reformation had been follow'd in all their just Consequences, there would

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would have been no Term of Communion except the Scripture. But be this as it may be.

In Case you have no Opportunity of hearing the genuine Gospel, 'tis my sincere Opinion, you had better tarry at home, and read a Chapter in the Bible, than be beguiled with tinkling Sounds, and plausible Absurdities. What is the Chaff to the Wheat? It avails not to be fed with Chaff, even out of a Dish of Gold.

I would not here infinuate, or mean, that every Lay-man ought to leave his Church, directly or abfolutely, but that it may be expedient for him to leave it in Part, or for an Hour, it may be, with a View to necessary

necessary Edification. If Christ be preach'd, it matters not where. If in the Church, 'tis well; if in the Meetings, 'tis well; but that he be preach'd, and fully known, seems, in my Opinion, the great Point needful. Every Person is to do as he is persuaded in his own Mind.

I generally think most Men too much attached to a single Communion, through the Force of Education and Custom. If every Party would relax somewhat in this Point, perhaps it would be better.

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With Regard to the Affair of Communion, I shall relate a Particular of Grotius. When that wife and

and judicious Person lay upon his Death-Bed, a Crowd of Company who stood by, was solicitous to know, from his own Mouth, what Communion he might be said to die in: Each of them secretly hoping some signal Advantage to their Party, from the Credit of so eminent a Member, on whose side soever he should happen to declare. All the Answer Grotius thought sit to return, was, that be should die in the Communion of Jesus Christ.

Ecclesiastical Persons may multiply the Heads of Christian Belies
in Church Creeds (for there is
scarcely any End of enumerating
Gospel Truths) to as great Number as they please, still the principal Point will be, to telieve in
E 2 Christ

CIRIST for Justification. Keep this in Sight. The Gospel does not appear to me, so much a Mystery in any Respect, as that it may be justly esteemed a Mystery of Compassion and Beneficence in the World's Sovereign Creator.

In Case a Christian's Faith be the Effect of divine Assistance, and not the Effect of human Art, or of Education, or Custom, it will have a Fruit attending it, of Piety, and Sobriety in Life. No Christian can have a License to sin. 'Tis a sufficient Happiness to him, that Faith sully understood, gives his religious Performances a comfortable Foundation to go upon; and that such a Person's Duties in Life proceed henceforward, not with

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Uncertainty and Doubt, but with Chearfulness and Satisfaction.

In order to so clear a Discernment of Things, it seems necessary, that all Persons amongst us, as well Laymen as Ministers, should be conversant in the Scripture, and search every Page with their own Eyes. Few Persons come to real Religion by Hear-say.

'Tis high Time you enquire after the Old Way. Have Recourse to Old Books in all religious Matters, and especially to the HOLY SCRIPTURES.

I hope I have at least open'd a Door this Way. Experience de-

What have they brought forth? A false Taste in the present Age, with respect to Wit or Learning, may be tolerably conniv'd at; a false Taste in Religion must not be conniv'd at, it requires to be remedied by having Recourse to surful Principles. This hath seem'd to me the only Method of restoring Religion.

I cannot conclude better than with the Words of the Apostle Jude, It was needful for me to write unto you, and exbort you, that ye should earnestly contend for the Faith, which was once deliver'd unto the Saints: That is to say, in the Time, and at the Forming of the first Churches; and, give me Leave

to immind you, was again deliver'd to the Protestant World, at the important Time of the Reformation.

I am,

Genslemen and Brethren.

to

Your Faithful

Humble Servant,

PAULINUS.



